Numb. 445.

THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From June 16. to June 23. 1737.

From the London daily Poſt and General Advertiſer, of March 23. 1737.

SIR,

AS it is neceſſary to elucidate ſome Points now on the Tapis, reſpecting our Britiſh Plantations in America, you are deſired to inſert in your Paper the following Lines; in doing which you'll oblige, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

March 21. 1736. PHILO-BRITANNIÆ.

OUR Conſumption of Bar-Iron requiring more than we either do or can make, we are obliged to import annually about 20,000 Tons from Sweden and Ruſſia, the firſt of which being of a hard ſtrong Body, is fit for Horſe-Shoes, Tyre for Carts, Waggons, Coaches, and other Purpoſes liable to Friction, and for Converſion into Steel (to which uſe only we apply near 1000 Tons per Annum) the Orgroon Iron claims a Place before any Iron yet known in the World; & as ſuch proves an Article of the greateſt moment, for without Edge Tools we could ſcarce furniſh ourſelves with the Neceſſaries of Life.

The Ruſſia Iron comes cheap, ſome of it is tolerably tough; there is another ſort more brittle (but like ſome of our Engliſh Iron) works ſoft and readily ſubmits to the Hammer; for which reaſon it is in great Eſteem with the Nailors, who can make as many Nails (or more) with this in ſix Days, as they can in ſeven with that from Sweden: the Conſumption of it therefore, when manufactur'd, is the larger, and Profit the greater.

In England we are computed to make about 18,000 Tons per Annum of Bar-Iron, and can't well add to that Quantity, our Woods are ſo far exhauſted; but as we now import ſome Pig-Iron from America (neareſt in quality to the Engliſh) were we to import more from thence, and make leſs at home, we ſhould be able, with the ſame quantity of Wood we now expend, to make much more Bar-Iron, which would employ more hands, and not only keep up, if not advance, the Value of our Woods; but, conſidering the trifling Expence of Cordwood in America, would put us in a Capacity to render Bar-Iron cheaper than it can now be ſold, the Advantage of which would be agreeably perceiv'd, by every Conſumer of Wrought Iron. In our American Colonies are now erected ſeveral Forges and Bloomeries for making Bar-Iron; in the Nature of which there is ſome difference, according to the difference in the Nature of the Ore; and from this Variety it becomes proper for all purpoſes, to which any, or all the ſorts of Engliſh Bar-Iron are applicable, but will not compleatly anſwer all the Intentions of Swediſh Iron.

However, as it approaches the Nature of Engliſh Iron, its reaſonable to preſume, that if the Americans are encouraged to go further in making Bar-Iron, they will alſo manufacture it in all Shapes for their own Occaſions, and (by degrees) for the Sugar Iſlands alſo; for it is not ſuppoſeable, that theſe People, when they have made Bar-Iron, will ſend it here to be manufactur'd, and return'd at a large Expence of Freight out and (in Goods manufactur'd) home, Inſurance, Duty, Commiſſion, Inland Carriage, and Re-carriage, Landing and Shipping, and other Contingences, all which being near 5 l. per Ton may be ſav'd by keeping their Bar-Iron at home.

Every Gentleman in England, not a Stranger to our Conſtitution, muſt admit, that this Nation has rais'd itſelf from a low to a flouriſhing State by Trade, and chiefly by thoſe Branches, which conſiſt in our Manufactures, the principal whereof are the Woollen, the Iron, and Linnen, as theſe have advanc'd, ſo have the Value of Lands, and as the one riſes or ſinks, ſo will the other.

The Americans, who have formerly taken from us great Quantities of thoſe Commodities, are now creeping into thoſe very Manufactures themſelves, and this is undeniably evident by Facts too viſible; for in Pennſylvania they already make for their Shipping, Iron-work of their home-made Iron, and both Cordage and Sail-Cloth from Hemp of the Growth of their own Colony. They make alſo woollen Cloths and Stuffs for the Uſe of great Part of the Country People; and more they will, for as they clear their Lands, and bring them into a State of Cultivation, they afford fine ſweet Paſturage, and as that encreaſes, ſo will the Number of their Sheep; when rather than put themſelves to the Expence, and us to the Trouble of working up their Wool, they'll make ſhift to do it themſelves, 'till in Time they will become independent on England for that moſt uſeful Branch of the Britiſh Trade; and when but a Part of theſe People can ſupply themſelves with the foregoing and others of our Manufactures, as Hats, Shoes, &c. no doubt but every Colony will copy after an Example ſo beneficial to themſelves; and nothing is more ſelf-evident, than that the more they make, the leſs we ſhall export: by which our laborious Poor, now a publick Advantage, muſt then become the reverſe, not only to the Detriment of Trade, but the Landed Intereſt throughout England.

It has been alledg'd by ſome, that the Importation of Bar-Iron from America, will ſave us ſo much ready Money as is yearly ſent out to purchaſe that Commodity from Foreigners. It may indeed ſave us the laying out ſome ready Money, for if our Colonies firſt make, and then manufacture for themſelves Bar-Iron, the leſs we ſhall have Occaſion to import, which will conſequently ſave us the laying out ſome ready Money. But is not ſuch Saving purchas'd with the Loſs of a valuable Manufacture, highly inconſiſtent with good Policy and a national Intereſt? And for thoſe who will have it, that let us take what Quantities ſoever we will of Bar-Iron from our Colonies, the Inhabitants there will take a value equivalent from us in Goods inſtead of Money, is drawing a wild Concluſion from chimerical Premiſes, for they now take what they want, and if their Wants ſhould encreaſe, what Market have they but Great Britain for a Supply? If they tumble in great Quantities of Bar-Iron upon us, and take leſs of our Manufactures (as has been obſerv'd above) we muſt pay a Ballance in ready Money to them, as we now do to Sweden and Ruſſia.

The

The Merchandize now imported from our Colonies in America, conſiſts chiefly in Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Tobacco, Rice, Pig-iron, Copper-Ore, Deer-Skins, Lumber, Train-Oil, Maſts, Yards, Bowſprits, Whalebone, Logwood, &c. They carry on a large Trade to our American Iſlands, which they furniſh with Bread, Flower, Lumber, Horſes, Beef, Pork, Fiſh, &c. from whence they bring home in return, Sugars, Cottons, Indigo, Spaniſh-Money, Rum, Meloſſes, &c. of which laſt Commodities they ſend a Part to England. They alſo ſend Rice to Portugal, and Wheat and Fiſh to that Country, Spain and Italy. As the Markets give Encouragement, and if their Exports for Pig-Iron (excluſive of Bar) are enlarg'd, they will have Effects, in all Probability, ſufficient to purchaſe more than all the Merchandize they'll want from Great-Britain. If not, they may go upon Hemp as an Additional Article, which grows well in ſeveral Parts of that Country (where the Land is worth next to nothing) and a large Bounty being allow'd on it here, it might therefore be cultivated to good Advantage to the Planter, and exported to us, would not interfere with our Domeſtick Manufactures; the Palatines have made a pretty good Progreſs (their Infant Days conſider'd) in this Commodity, and the Engliſh having good Lands, much nearer to Navigation, might do better; but neglecting this Article, of which we are told ſeveral Hundred Tons are annually ſent from England to our Colonies, it plainly indicates, that the Americans ſtand in need of no additional Branch of Trade to purchaſe Commodities from us.

We have been prompt in a late Sort of an Eſſay on the American Trade, to get Encouragement for importing Bar-Iron from the Plantations, as a Means to leſſen the Imports from our Northern Neighbours, and yet told by the ſame Author, that our Plantation Iron can never be made and imported cheap enough to prejudice our home-made Iron; how then can it keep out Iron from the Baltick? which for the moſt part is cheaper than the Engliſh. There is much more like Reaſoning in the ſame Paper, which is referr'd to the Judgment of thoſe, who (if to be found) can comprehend ſuch Logick.

That our Subjects in the American Colonies, are Children of the State, and to be treated as ſuch, no one denies; but it can't reaſonably be admitted, That the Mother ſhould impoveriſh herſelf to enrich her Children, nor that Great-Britain ſhould weaken herſelf to ſtrengthen America, leſt ſuch a Proceedure ſhou'd in time furniſh us with a Subject for a melancholy Reflection.

To the Author of the LONDON DAILY POST, *of March* 24.

SIR,

HAVING read a Letter ſign'd *A. X.* in the Daily Gazetteer of Friday laſt, you are deſired to inſert in your Paper the following Remarks thereon, by

J. B.

The Importation of Pig-Iron from our Colonies is generally allow'd to be the Intereſt of this Kingdom; and tho' at the firſt View, the Importation of Bar Iron from thence may ſeem likewiſe for our Advantage, yet it will appear quite otherwiſe, if we conſider how naturally the making of Bar-Iron will lead them to manufacture it, 'till in time they will want no Iron Wares from us, and then indeed we ſhall not want Iron from them, and little from Sweden, and ſhall find, when too late, that to ſave 10 l. per Ton for Bar-Iron, we ſhall loſe 30 or 40 l. per Ton, got by manufacturing it, to the utter Ruin of many Thouſand Families.

It is as improbable, that the Importation of Iron from America will not leſſen the making of Iron in England, as it is falſe to affirm the American Iron of the Nature of Swediſh, and not of Engliſh Iron; It hath already, and will be further proved, that moſt of their Pigs make Coldſhort Iron, that will in no reſpect anſwer the End of Swediſh Iron; and that Maryland Iron, that will ſerve ſome of the uſes to which Swediſh Iron is applyed, is more of the Nature of Engliſh beſt tough Iron, than any foreign Iron whatever; and if this Iron cannot be afforded ſo cheap as Engliſh Iron, how can it take place of Swediſh Iron, which, except what is uſed for making of Steel, is ſold cheaper than beſt tough Engliſh Iron.

This Letter-writer ſeems at a Loſs to find out an Expedient to ſtop their Manufacturing Iron, and there is certainly no other way but by a Law to ſtop their Forges, which if carried on, muſt be in open Defiance of that Law; whereas the Manufacture may be carried on in a clandeſtine way, ſo that no Law can ſet Bounds to it.

We are told in that Letter that tho' they have a Bounty to bring Hemp to England, ſome Hundred Tons of Hemp are annually imported into our Colonies, and our Rope-makers tempted in great Numbers to go thither to make it into Cordage; and will it not be more their Intereſt to entice our Artificers thither, to work up their Iron, and ſave the Charge and Riſque of twice croſſing the Seas with ſo heavy a Commodity; how vain then is it to imagine they will export their Iron hither, to be manufactured and imported back again to them in Iron-Wares.

London, March 29. We hear the Body of Merchants, trading to the Weſt-Indies, are ſpeedily to meet to conſider of a Scheme to be laid before the Courts of England and France, to ſettle that Trade on ſuch a Foundation, as will effectually prevent any Diſputes for the future, between the two Nations, in time of Peace.

In the mean time, 'tis ſaid ſome Commiſſions, which were granted by the Governor of Martinico, in order to make Repriſals on the Engliſh Ships, have been called in by an Order from the Court of France.

They write from Kilkenny, that a Gentleman of a 1000 l. a Year, has lately bound himſelf Apprentice to a Sadler in that Town for five Years, to learn his Trade; and that, among other Articles of his Indentures, he is to clean his Maſter's and Miſtreſs's Shoes. The Gentleman has given no Reaſon for this odd Whim, about which there are various Conjectures, but the moſt probable one is, that he is of the Opinion of the Mahometans, who hold, that every Man muſt be a Tradeſman not excepting their Kings and Princes, who every Day employ themſelves in ſome Handicraft.

London, April 7. At Leiceſter Aſſizes no Perſons were capitally convicted, and but two burnt in the Hand, and four Tranſported; an odd Trial came on, the Caſe being thus; one George Baggerly being hired to work about five Miles from Grooby, and being Jealous of his Wife, was afraid to leave her to her own Inclinations, therefore put in execution a moſt villainous and barbarous Deſign, which the Wife told her Mother and Siſters of, and they the Neighbourhood, who releas'd the Woman from her great Pain, and took him up; at the laſt Aſſizes he was indicted, which Indictment was as follows.

'*Leiceſterſhire, ſſ.* The Jurors of our Sovereign Lord the 'King upon their Oaths preſent, That George Baggerley, 'late of Grooby, Labourer, on the 15th day of October in 'the Tenth Year of our Sovereign Lord the King, with 'Force of Arms at Grooby, againſt the Peace of our ſaid 'Lord the King, then and there did make an Aſſault; and 'that the ſaid George Baggerley a certain Needle and 'Thread into and through the Skin and Fleſh of the Private 'Parts of the ſaid Dorothy in divers Places then and there 'wickedly, and barbarouſly and inhumanly did force, and 'the ſaid Private Parts of her the ſaid Dorothy Baggerly, 'with the Needle and Thread aforeſaid, did then and there 'ſew up, to the great Damage of the ſaid Dorothy, and 'againſt the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, his 'Crown and Dignity.

To which Indictment the Priſoner pleaded Guilty, and the Court gave him a very ſevere Reprimand; but conſidering his great Poverty, fin'd him 20 s. and to be impriſon'd for two Years, and to find Security for his good Behaviour for ſeven Years. As he was carrying from his Tryal to the Goal, the Women fell upon, and ſcratch'd him terribly, calling him all the ill Names they could think of, &c.

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, June 20. *Entred in.*

T: Ware from Georgia, J. Phenix from Jamaica, J. Clark from Philadelphia, P. Whiting from Boſton, A. Mansfield from Jamaica. *Entred out.* J. Canon and J. Millikin for Rhode-Iſland, B. Applebe, T. Ware and J. Hill for Jamaica, H. Wentworth for Coracoa, A. Skinner and I. Johnſon for Weſt Indies, E. Nicholas for Portugal, P. Whiting for Mediterranean. *Cleared.* J. Matthias to Newfoundland, J. Miers to Lewis on Delaware, L. Thibou to S. Carolina, J. Jones to New-Providence, T. Handlin and N. Garriſon to St. Thomas, H. Lawrence and P. Albany to Coracoa, S. Painter, B. Applebee and T. Ware to Jamaica, S. Milliken to R. Iſland.

PHILA-

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.

The Coroners Inquest on the Body of the young Man, mentioned in our last, found that his Death was occasioned by the burning Spirits thrown on him, but that, as far as it appeared to them by the Evidence they had, the Throwing those Spirits on him was accidental. 'Tis said however that since the Inquest, farther Evidence has been given to the Magistrates, that it was a voluntary Action.

We hear from *Christine*, that on Saturday last, *John Richardson*, Son of *John Richardson* of *New-Castle* County, Esq; being at the raising of a House at *Willington*, had his Head and Shoulder so wounded and hurt by the Fall of a Piece of Timber, that he died in half an Hour after, to the great Grief of all that knew him, as he was a worthy, hopeful young Man.

The Brigantine Bristol-Hope, Capt. Arthur Tough, bound hither from Antigua, struck on a Shoal call'd the Crosledge in coming up the Bay last Week, and is lost; but the Men and Part of the Cargo are saved.

On Saturday last the Body of a Man was found hanging in a Tree at a small Distance from this City. Upon Enquiry it was found to be *Mark Blake*, who has been a Bricklayer's Labourer several Years; but it seems, finding he could never get beforehand, what he earn'd being first spent, he grew uneasie in his Mind, left his Work the Beginning of the Week, stroll'd about the Commons, and would not be persuaded to return home; being resolved, as he said, *to alter his Circumstances.*

Yesterday was drove on shore, about eight Miles above this City, the Corps of a new-born Female Infant, the left Thigh was cut off in the middle, and according to the Judgment of several skilful Women that saw it, there had no care been taken for its preservation, but it was thrown into the River immediately after it's Birth.

Custom-House, PHILADELPHIA, *Entred in.*

Ship Neptune, Warren Burnie, from London.
Sloop Beginning, Edward Sunderland, from Boston.

Entred out.

Ship Ranger, John Hamilton, for Lisbon.
Brigt. Dolphin, Thomas Stamper, } for West-Indies.
----- Elizabeth, Joseph Scattergood, }
Sloop Sea-Flower, Thomas Coatam, }
----- Friendship, Joseph, Spear, for Boston.
Brigt. Joseph, Ralph Loftus, for Barbadoes.
Snow Hope, George Spafford for St. Christophers.
----- Thomas and Jane, John King, for Lisbon.
Brigt. Lawton, Benjamin Lowes, for Virginia.

Cleared.

Sloop Humming-Bird, John Paynter, to Boston.
Scooner Batchelor, Hugh Mackey, to Jamaica.
Sloop Diamond, John Nightingale, to Rhode-Island.
Ship Sea-Flower, William Heaslton, to Barbadoes.
Sloop Delight, Alexander Belcher, to Jamaica.

For LONDON, *directly.*

The SHIP, Mary *and* Hannah, HENRY SAVAGE, *Master*; *being a good* Ship *and well accomodated for Passengers*;

WILL Sail with all Expedition, having great part of her Loading on Board, and ready to take on Board.

For Freight or Passage agree with the said Master on Board the said Vessel, lying at Clymer's *Wharffe, or with* JOHN REYNELL, *in* Front-Street.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY young breeding Negroe Woman, speaks good English, understands her Needle and any sort of Houshold Work, and has had the Small-Pox. Enquire of the Printer.

RUN away on Sunday last, from *Philip Thomas* of *Vincent* Township, *Chester* County, a *Welsh* Servant Man named *Thomas Loyd*, aged about 22 Years, of middle Stature, sandy Complexion, down Look. Had on when he went away, a light cinnamon homespun Vest-Coat, old plush Breeches, old Shoes and Stockings, a new felt Hat, homespun Shirt. He pretends to be a Sailor.

Whoever secures the said Servant, so that he may be had again, shall have *Thirty Shillings* Reward and reasonable Charges paid by *Philip Thomas.*

Philad. June 23. 1737.

A HANDSOME *new-fashion'd Japan'd Case of Drawers, and Chamber Table to be sold by* John Brown. *Enquire of the Printer hereof.*

ALL *Persons that have any Demand upon the the Estate of* Joseph Growdon, *late of* Bucks *County, Gent. deceased, are desired to lay the same before his Son* Joseph Growdon, *Administrator, &c. by the Ninth Day of* July *next, in order that they may be adjusted, and such Satisfaction made to the Creditors as the Nature and Circumstances of the Estate will admit of.*

VERY good CANARY, to be Sold by the Gallon or smaller Measure, by *Moses Hewes*, in *Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.*

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of *Thomas Chace*, of *Philadelphia*, deceas'd, are desired forthwith to come and pay their respective Debts, or they may expect trouble: And those who have any Demand on the said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts, in order to be adjusted, to *John Leacock* of *Philadelphia*, the surviving Executor; or to *Jonathan Beere* of said City, who is impower'd by said *Leacock* to settle the same, as also to receive and pay.

N. B. 'Twas advertis'd about two Years ago, by *Charles Read*, deceas'd, Executor of said *Thomas Chace.*

Pennsylvania, ff. HOPKINSON, *Grand Master.*

WHEREAS some ill disposed Persons in this City, assuming the Name of *Free-Masons*, have for some Years past imposed upon several well-meaning People, who were desirous of becoming true Brethren, persuading them, after they had performed certain ridiculous Ceremonies, that they were really become *Free-Masons*, and have lately, under the Pretence of making a Young Man a *Mason*, caused his Death, as 'tis said, by Purging, Vomiting, Burning, and the Terror of certain horrid and diabolical Rites. It is thought proper for preventing such Impositions for the future, and to avoid any unjust Aspersions that may be thrown on the Ancient and Honourable Fraternity on this Account, either in this City or any other Part of the World, to publish this Advertisement, declaring the Abhorrence of all true Brethren to such Practices in general, and their Innocence of this Fact in particular; and that the Persons concerned in this wicked Action, are not of our Society, nor of any Society of *Free and Accepted Masons* to our Knowledge or Belief. Signed in Behalf of all the Members of *St. John's* Lodge at *Philadelphia*, the 16th Day of *June*, 1737.

THOMAS HOPKINSON, *Grand Master.*
WILL. PLUMSTED, *Deputy Master.*
JOSEPH SHIPPEN, } *Grand Wardens.*
HENRY PRAT, }

Philadelphia, ff. *June* 15. 1737.

ON the 12th Instant was apprehended here an *Irishman* who was just come to this City from *New-England*, where he says he arrived from *Ireland* in *August* last, and there were found upon him Eight counterfeit Bills made in Imitation of the *Five Shilling* Bills of Credit of the Province of *Pennsylvania*, printed in the Year 1729, and signed with the Names of JOHN PARRY, ABRAHAM CHAPMAN, EDWARD HORNE, and THOMAS TRESSE, or by three of Them: The Counterfeits are to be distinguished by these Marks, *viz.*

The Words *Five SHILLINGS* on the Top are printed in a larger and bolder Character.

The Capital S in PENNSYLVANIA is shorter and its Top lower than the Letters near it.

The *F* in the Word *Five* on the Top stands over the I in the Word THIS below it. In the true Bills it stands over the H of the same Word.

The Italick Capital Y in the Word *Year* is curl'd like this *Y* (in the true Bills it is plain like this *Y*.)

And the Signers Names are very ill done.

Whoever will discover the Person or Persons who counterfeited the said Bills, or the Signers Names to the said Bills; or the Person or Persons who imported the said Counterfeit Bills from *Ireland*, where it is supposed they were printed, so that the Offenders may be apprehended and convicted, shall have a Reward of *Fifty Pounds* current Money of *Pennsylvania.*

A. HAMILTON.

TAKEN up on the 1st of March last, a small black Mare, her near hind Foot white, and the off Forefoot white, a Star, and branded with H on the near Buttock. The Owner may hear further of her by enquiring of the Printer, and have her again paying the Charges.

RUN away this Morning from *William Watson* of this City, Shipwright, an Irish Servant Man named *Timothy Somers*, aged about 27 Years, middle Stature, no Hair, dark Complexion: Had on an ozenbrigs Shirt, striped white and red flannel Jacket, ozenbrigs Trowsers and new Shoes.

Whoeves secures the said Servant so that he may be had again, shall have *Three Pounds* Reward and reasonable Charges, paid by *William Watson. Philad. June* 16.

Just Imported, and to be SOLD,

By REESE MEREDITH,

At his Store on Fishbourn's Wharff,

ENGLISH Sail Duck, brown and white Ozenbrigs, Lubeck, brown sheeting Linen, brown Rolls seven eighths Garlix, single Silesias, Nuns and Gulic Holland, Kentings, fine and coarse Muslins, printed Callicoes and Chints, Diaper Table-Cloths, silk Handkerchiefs, silk and cotton ditto, cotton Romall ditto, broad and narrow Silk Camlets, plain Camlets, flower'd and plain Callimancoes, Damasks, corded Poplins, yard and half-yard Stuffs, Tammies, broad and narrow Shalloons, Druggets, felt and castor Hats, Mohair and Buttons, metal Buttons, Bed Ticken, Men and Womens Hose, ditto Gloves, worsted and cotton Caps, worsted in shades, cotton and thread Laces, Tapes, Gartering, Caddis, Quality binding, None so pretties, Nuns Thread, number Thread, Holland Tapes, Bobbin,, Drinking-Glasses, long and short Pipes, flour of Sulphur, Men and Womens Thimbles, ditto and Childrens Shoes buckles, ivory and horn Combs, Spectacles and Cases, Looking-Glasses, brass and leather Ink Pots, Clasp and Case Knives, Penknives, Pocket knives, silver'd Stay-hooks, Files, Gun Locks, Flints, Knitting needles, brass and iron Jews-Harps, brass pocket Compasses, Snuff and Tobacco Boxes, Sleeve Buttons, Shears and Scissars, Gimlets, Tacks and Awl Blades, Rasors and cases, sewing and stitching silk; with a variety of other Goods not here mention'd, at reasonable Rates.

RUN away on the 5th Instant *June*, from *Owen Evans* of *North Wales*, in *Philadelphia* County, a *Pembrokeshire* Servant Man, named *John Morgan*, speaks some English, aged about 24 Years, tall and well set, short light-brown curl'd Hair, grey Eyes, his Face pockfretten. Had on a felt Hat, a plain woollen grey Coat, strip'd linnen Trowsers, dark colour'd woollen Stockings, old Shoes.

Whosoever secures the said Servant so that his Master may have him again, shall have *Forty Shillings* Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by *Owen Evans.*

STOLEN or Stray'd from off the Commons on the 29th past, a large white or grey Mare, about 16 Hands high, a natural Pacer, branded on the near Thigh AM *the Mark not very plain unless nearly examin'd, a long switch Tail, Main untrimm'd; had with her a yearling Horse Colt, paces naturally, a Star in his Forehead and one white Foot behind, whoever brings them home, or gives Notice thereof, so that the Owner may have them again, shall be reasonably rewarded by*

Philad. 4th. mo. 2. 1737. Anthony Morris.

ALL Persons that have any Accompts with *Robert Bolton*, Shopkeeper, in *Philadelphia*, are hereby desired to settle them; and those who are Indebted are desired forthwith to pay him, the better to enable him to Discharge where he is Indebted; or they may expect immediate trouble, he being determin'd to remove himself and Family very soon out of this Province.

*** *N. B.* To be SOLD by the said *Robert Bolton*, very cheap for ready Money, two good new Copper Stills, with Worms, the one containing 50 the other near 70 Gallons.

To be SOLD,

BY *the Widow* Nichols *in* Third-Street, *two good Carts, two Horses, and Gears and Traces for five.*

ALL Persons indebted to Robert Grace *of* Philadelphia, *Merchant, are desired to make speedy Payment. And those who have any Accounts to settle with him are desired to bring them in, that the same may be adjusted.*

To be SOLD,

A Large Brick Granary or Storehouse, scituate in the Burrough of *Chester*, wherein is all Conveniency for carrying on the Baking Trade, Shopkeeping or Storekeeping and very fit Accommodation for a Family. Whoever is inclin'd to rent or purchase the same, may repair to the House of *George Asbridge* in *Chester* aforesaid, where they may know the Terms.

To be LET,

By JOHN BOYD, in *Market-Street*,

A VERY good HOUSE, scituate in *Market-Street*, convenient for a Shop-keeper, Merchant, or Inn-keeper.

LEFT at a Taylor's Shop in Town, suppos'd to be by mistake, a Piece of Linnen; The Owner describing it to the Printer hereof, and paying the Charge of this Advertisement, may have it again.

For BRISTOL, directly,

The Snow *Prince of Orange*,

WILLIAM DEVONSHIRE, Master;

Now lying at FISHBOURN's Wharfe:

WILL Sail in a few Days. For Freight or Passage agree with *William Hellier* or said Master. *Philadelphia, June* 16.

ALL Persons indebted to Joseph Clark, *Baker in* Second-street, *are desired to make speedy Payment, he designing to leave this Province between this and August next.*

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Charles Read, *Esq; late of this City, deceased are required to make speedy Payment to the Administratrix, in order to enable her to discharge the Debts due from the Estate; And those who have any Demands on the said Estate are desir'd to bring in their Accounts, to be adjusted.* by Sarah Read, *Admin'st.*

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION *late in the Possession of* Samuel Lukens, *deceas'd, scituate in* Bristol *Township*, Philadelphia *County, about 7 or 8 Miles from the City, on* York *Road, containing* 136 *Acres, about* 80 *clear'd, some Meadowing, and Conveniency for much more; three large Orchards containing about* 14 *Acres, and a Dwelling House. A fine Run of Water passes thro' the Place, and it might be made a very commodious and agreeable Seat. Any Person inclining to purchase may enquire of* Morris Morris *or* Benjamin Lay *of* Abington, *or of the Printer hereof.*

To be SOLD,

A *PLANTATION lying in the Township of* Chesterfield, Burlington *County*, West-New-Jersey, *containing* 460 *Acres of good Land, well timbered, about* 180 *whereof is cleared, and under good Fence, and well improved with Clover and other English Grass, on which is a large new Dwelling House and Kitchen, the House is two Story high, and hath four large Rooms on a Floor, with a large Cellar under it, all which are finished off after the best Manner; being very commodiously scituated for the Reception of any Person who has a large Family: Likewise there is a large new Barn, big enough to hold near* 1000 *Bushels of Grain, and great Store of new Stable Room belonging to it, with sundry other Conveniencies; also* 40 *Acres of good Meadow Ground, well improved with English Grass, and a large Quantity more may be made, with but a small Charge: Likewise an Orchard containing between* 3 *and* 400 *Trees, all of choice* Fruit, *sufficient in a bearing Year to make between* 2 *and* 300 *Barrels of Cider, the said Plantation is well accommodated with Water, there being two very fine Creeks that run through it. It lyeth also very handy both to Mill and Market. Any Person or Persons inclining to purchase the said Plantation, may apply to* Daniel Bacon, *who lives thereon, and be inform'd as to the Price and Payment.*

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Where Advertisements are taken in, and BOOK-BINDING is done reasonably, in the best Manner.